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TITLE: Surface coated super hard alloy cutting tools - made by coating a substrate with a nitride and then a carbide-nitride coating based on titanium and aluminum

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MITSUBISHI MATERIALS CORP (MITV)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0116796 (April 27, 1998)

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11310867A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

(1) A surface coated super hard alloy cutting tool (A), which is made by coating the surface of a super hard alloy base with at least one layer of composite nitride (B) and composite carbide-nitride (C) of Ti and Al, or with their composite layer (D). General formulae (as atomic ratio) of (B) and (C) are (F-B)=(Ti1-xAlx)N and (F-C)=(Ti1-xAlx)C1-yNy respectively, where (x) is 0.3-0.7, (y) is 0.5-0.99. Mean thickness of (B), (C), or (D) is 3-20 micron and they are produced by physical deposition (evaporation). Coated membrane shows three diffraction peaks in the

deposition (evaporation). Coated membrane shows three diffraction peaks in the range of 42.5-44.5 deg. (2 theta) in X-ray diffraction analysis (using Cu K-alpha) including one main peak which situates in their center.

USE - Used as cutting tools.

ADVANTAGE - This method is able to manufacture super hard cutting tools with higher wear resistance than those of conventional products.

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant:

MITSUBISHI MATERIALS CORP

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27.04.1998

(72)Inventor:

SUDO TOSHIKATSU

TANAKA TETSUYA SAKURAI KEIICHI

(54) CUTTING TOOL MADE OF SURFACE COATED CEMENTED CARBIDE IN WHICH HARD COATING LAYER HAS EXCELLENT WEAR RESISTANCE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a cutting tool made of surface coated cemented carbide in which a hard coating layer has excellent wear resistance.

SOLUTION: A coated cemented carbide tool is the one in which the surface of a tungsten carbide base cement carbide substrate is physicalle vapor-deposited with a hard coating layer composed of a singly layer or composite layers consisting of either or both of a (Ti, Al)N layer and a (Ti, Al)CN layer having the compositional formulae for forming arc ion plating: (Til-xAlx)N and (Ti1-xAlx)C1-yN1-y {where, by atomic ratio, (x) denotes 0.3 to 0.7, and (y) denotes 0.5 to 0.99} by the average layer thickness of 3 to 20 μm. In this case, in X-ray diffraction for the cemented carbide tool using a CuKα ray as a radiation source, the diffraction peak shown in the angle of diffraction (2θ) in the range of 42.5 to 44.5 degrees in the hard coating layer shows the X-ray diffraction pattern of the three continuous peak shapes of the main peak and peaks on both sides thereof connected thereto.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention demonstrates the abrasion resistance which was excellent also when it had the abrasion resistance excellent in the hard enveloping layer, for example, used for the high-speed milling cutter cut which is the high-speed intermittent cutting of steel, and relates to the cutting tool made from surface coating cemented carbide (henceforth a coated carbide tool) to which prolongation-of-life-ization of a tool life is closed if [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally the arc ion plating system which is one sort of the physical-vapor-deposition equipment shown in drawing 1 in approximate account drawing is used conventionally. At a heater an ambient atmosphere for the inside of equipment as a vacuum of 5 - 30mtorr In the condition of having heated in temperature of 300-700 degrees C, between an anode electrode and the cathode electrode (evaporation source) with which the Ti-aluminum alloy target which has a predetermined presentation was set Electrical potential difference: Arc discharge is generated on condition that 10-50V, and current:80-100A. Nitrogen gas or nitrogen gas, and methane are simultaneously introduced as reactant gas in equipment. In the base (henceforth a superhard base) which consists of tungsten carbide (WC shows hereafter) radical cemented carbide on the other hand On the conditions which impressed the bias voltage of -150--300V, so that it may be indicated by JP,62-56565, A on the front face of said superhard base The compound nitride [N (Ti, aluminum) shows hereafter] of Ti and aluminum, and below compound carbon nitride [(Ti, aluminum) Manufacturing a coated carbide tool is known by vapor-depositing the hard enveloping layer of either of] shown by CN, the monolayer which consisted of both, or a double layer by 3-20-micrometer average thickness. A coated carbide tool Cuk alpha rays conventionally [above-mentioned] by moreover, the X diffraction used as a line source For example, when the above-mentioned hard enveloping layer is an N (Ti, aluminum) layer, the X diffraction pattern illustrated by drawing 2 is shown. illustrating -- having -- a passage -- 35.5 - 37.5 -- a degree -- 42.5 - 44.5 -- a degree -- and -- 61.5 - 64.5 -- a degree -each -- within the limits -- an angle of diffraction (2theta) -- diffraction -- a peak -- appearing -- [-- hard -- an enveloping layer --CN (Ti, aluminum) -- a layer -- it is -- a case -- being the same -- a diffraction pattern -- being shown --] -- things -- getting to know -- having -- **** Furthermore, it is also just going to be known well that a coated carbide tool will be used for continuation cuts and intermittent cutting, such as steel, conventionally [these]. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] On the other hand, although cutting is in the inclination of high-performance-izing and the high increase in power of a cut machine, and conjointly improvement in the speed in recent years, when this is used for the high-speed milling cutter cut which is high speed cutting, for example, the high-speed intermittent cutting of steel, in the above-mentioned conventional coated carbide tool, from wear progress of a cutting edge coming to be promoted remarkably, comparatively, it results in an activity life for a short time, and the actual condition is that is not desirable from the field of laborsaving and energy-izing.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, this invention person etc. pays his attention to the hard enveloping layer which constitutes the above-mentioned conventional coated carbide tool from the above viewpoints. As a result of inquiring in order to aim at especially wear-resistant improvement in this, N (Ti, aluminum) layer and (Ti, aluminum) CN layer which constitute the hard enveloping layer of a coated carbide tool It faces forming using the arc ion plating system illustrated by <u>drawing 3</u> as above-mentioned. With a Ti-aluminum alloy target Make a target side the same, arrange Ti target, and it makes these two sorts of targets, and anode inter-electrode generate arc discharge simultaneously. The arc discharge current of a Ti-aluminum alloy target: 80-100A (it is the same as the above-mentioned conventional conditions), The arc discharge electrical potential difference of a Ti-aluminum alloy target: 10-50V (it is the same as the above-mentioned conventional conditions), The arc discharge current of Ti target: 10-40A, arc discharge electrical-potential-difference: 10-50V of Ti target, Reactant gas: Nitrogen gas or nitrogen gas, and methane (it is the same as the above-mentioned conventional conditions), Ambient temperature: It is 1-5Hz about two kinds of height electrical potential differences of 300-700 degrees C (it is the same as the above-mentioned conventional conditions), bias voltage: (-400--500V) to a superhard base, and (-10-30V). On the conditions repeatedly considered as impression on the frequency Empirical formula: (Ti1-x Alx) N and ** (Ti1-x Alx) C1-yNy (however, by the atomic ratio) x -- 0.3 to 0.7, and y -- 0.5-0.99 -- being shown -- the coated carbide tool of this result, if N (Ti, aluminum) layer and (Ti, aluminum) CN layer to satisfy

are formed The diffraction peak which appears in the X diffraction using Cuk alpha rays as a line source in the angle of diffraction within the limits of 42.5 - 44.5 degrees in an X diffraction pattern (2theta) For example, as an X diffraction pattern in case the above-mentioned hard enveloping layer is an N (Ti, aluminum) layer being illustrated by drawing 1, 3 continuation peak configuration of the right-and-left peak which stands in a row in the main peak and this comes to be shown. Also when this was used for the high-speed milling cutter cut which is high speed cutting, for example, the high-speed intermittent cutting of steel, wear progress of a cutting edge was controlled remarkably and the research result of coming to demonstrate the outstanding abrasion resistance was obtained.

[0005] This invention is made based on the above-mentioned research result. On the front face of a superhard base The empirical formula of arc ion-plating formation: (Ti1-x Alx) N and ** (Ti1-x Alx) C1-y Ny (however, by the atomic ratio) x -- 0.3 to 0.7, and y -- 0.5-0.99 -- being shown -- either of N layer which it has (Ti, aluminum), and (Ti, aluminum) the CN layers Make it the coated carbide tool which comes to carry out the physical vapor deposition of the hard enveloping layer which consists of the monolayer or double layer constituted in great numbers by 3-20-micrometer average thickness, and by or the X diffraction of the above-mentioned coated carbide tool using Cuk alpha rays as a line source It has the description in the coated carbide tool which has the abrasion resistance excellent in the hard enveloping layer which comes to show the X diffraction pattern of 3 continuation peak configuration of a right-and-left peak where the diffraction peak to which the above-mentioned hard enveloping layer appears in the angle of diffraction within the limits of 42.5 - 44.5 degrees (2theta) stands in a row in the main peak and this. [0006] In addition, in the coated carbide tool of this invention, aluminum in N (Ti, aluminum) and (Ti, aluminum) CN which constitute a hard enveloping layer raises hardness to TiCN. It dissolves in order to have and to raise abrasion resistance, and they are [therefore] empirical formula:(Ti1-x Alx) N and ** (Ti1-x Alx) C1-y Ny. If x values cannot secure desired abrasion resistance less than by 0.3 but the value exceeds 0.7 on the other hand x values were determined to the cutting edge as 0.3-0.7 (atomic ratio) for the reason referred to as becoming easy to generate a chip and a chipping. moreover, for C component in CN (Ti, aluminum) layer Although CN (Ti, aluminum) layer has high hardness relatively as compared with the above-mentioned (Ti, aluminum) N layer since there is an operation which raises hardness In this case, if less than 0.01, i.e., y value, exceed [the rate of C component] 0.99, the predetermined improvement effectiveness in hardness will not be acquired, y value if y value becomes less than 0.5, since the rate of C component exceeds 0.5 on the other hand, namely, toughness will come to fall rapidly -- 0.5 to 0.99 -- it was desirably determined as 0.55-0.9. It is [for the abrasion resistance which the thickness excelled / micrometers / less than 3 / in the request not to be securable, to be based on the reason referred to as becoming easy to generate a chip and a chipping in a cutting edge, if the thickness exceeds 20 micrometers on the other hand, and to consider as 5-10-micrometer average thickness desirably] good to have set average thickness of a hard enveloping layer to 3-20 micrometers. Furthermore, to the coated carbide tool of this invention, in order to make easy discernment before an activity of this, and after an activity, the titanium nitride (TiN) layer which has a golden color tone as the maximum surface layer may be vapor-deposited by 0.1-1-micrometer average thickness.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Subsequently, an example explains the coated carbide tool of this invention concretely. WC powder which all has the mean particle diameter of 1-3 micrometers as raw material powder, TiC powder, ZrC powder, VC powder, TaC powder, NbC powder, and Cr3 C2 Powder, TiN powder, TaN powder, and Co powder are prepared. These raw material powder Blend with the combination presentation shown in a table 1, and wet blending is carried out with a ball mill for 72 hours. 1.5 ton/cm2 after drying Press forming is carried out to a green compact by the pressure. This green compact was sintered on condition that maintenance at temperature:1400 degree C among the vacuum for 1 hour, and the superhard bases 1-10 made from WC radical cemented carbide which performed honing of R:0.05 to a part for a cutting edge, and had the chip configuration of an ISO standard and SPGN120312 were formed after sintering.

[0008] Clean ultrasonically these superhard bases 1-10 in an acetone, and in subsequently, the condition of having dried It inserts in the usual arc ion plating system illustrated by drawing 3, respectively. Making a target side the same, equipping with the Ti-aluminum alloy target and Ti target which had various component presentations as cathode electrodes (evaporation source) on the other hand, exhausting the inside of equipment first, and holding to the vacuum of 1x10-5torr After heating the inside of equipment at 500 degrees C at a heater, introduce Ar gas in equipment and it considers as Ar ambient atmosphere of 1x10-3torr. The bias voltage of -800v is impressed to said superhard base in this condition, and Ar gas BOMBATO washing of the superhard base front face is carried out. Subsequently The arc discharge current of a Ti-aluminum alloy target: 100A, arc discharge electrical-potential-difference:25V of a Ti-aluminum alloy target, The arc discharge current of Ti target: 10A, arc discharge electrical-potential-difference: 15V of Ti target, Reactant gas: Nitrogen gas or nitrogen gas, methane, ambient atmosphere pressure (degree of vacuum):30mtorr, Ambient temperature: It is 2Hz about 450 degrees C and the height electrical potential difference of bias voltage: 450V to a superhard base, and -20V. On the conditions repeatedly considered as impression on the frequency this invention coated carbide tools 1-18 were manufactured, respectively by vapor-depositing the hard enveloping layer which had the presentation shown in tables 2 and 3, and average thickness in each front face of said superhard bases 1-10. [0009] Moreover, they are the same conditions except seting impression of the bias voltage to a superhard base constant -100v for the comparative object, not using Ti target. The presentation and average thickness (since these showed the result which is hardly different from it of the above-mentioned this invention coated carbide tools 1-18) corresponding to each of the above-mentioned this invention coated carbide tools 1-18 the publication -- omitting -- coated carbide tools 1-18 were conventionally manufactured by vapor-depositing the hard enveloping layer which it had, respectively. [0010] About various kinds of coated carbide tools obtained as a result, it is that hard enveloping layer front face. Target: [Cu,]

Travel: 0.04 degrees Gate time: [0.05 seconds,] Tube voltage: 40kV Tube electric current: [300mA,] Divergent slit: 1 time Light-receiving slit: 0.2mm Scattering slit: [1 time,] measurement include angle (2theta): The X diffraction was carried out on condition that 20 - 80 degree **, the diffraction peak which appears in the angle of diffraction within the limits of 42.5 - 44.5 degrees in the X diffraction pattern obtained by this X diffraction (2theta) was observed, and the angle of diffraction (2theta) of a diffraction peak was measured. This result was shown in tables 4 and 5.

[0011] Next, this invention coated carbide tools 1-18 obtained as a result and conventionally, about coated carbide tools 1-18, the dry type intermittent cutting (milling cutter cut) trial of the alloy steel in the conditions of square bar [of work material: JIS-SCM440], cutting speed: 300m/min., infeed: 2mm, delivery: 0.3mm /, cutting-edge, and cutting-time: 10-minute ** was performed, and the width of flank wear land of a cutting edge was measured. These measurement results were shown in tables 4 and 5.

[0012]

[A tab	le I j		<u>-</u>		合	————— 粗	成	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 %)		
種	別	,	- '	* 	<u>п</u>	ASI.	AX.	(35.)	E 70 /		
	Co		TiC	ZrC	VC	TaC	NbC	Cr ₃ C ₂	TiN	TaN	wc
	1	10.5	8	-	-	8	1. 5	-	-	_	践
超	2	7	ı	-	_	-	-	-	-	_	碘
	3	5. 7	-	-	-	1. 5	0.5	-	-	-	珙
₩.	4	5. 7	_	-	_	-	-	1	1	7	풙
"	5	8.5	-	0.5	-	_	-	0.5	-	ı	弢
ä	6	91	_	-	-	2. 5	1	-	_	-	푡
	7	9	8. 5	_		8	3	ı	-	-	珙
体	8	11	8	-	-	4. 5	-	_	1. 5	_	政
	9	12.5	2	-	_	-	-	-	1	2	選
	10	1 4	_	-	0. 2	-	-	0.8	_	-	践

[0013] [A table 2]

						₹.	A 3	* 3	l A	-		
	別	基体		第	1	推			第	2	曆	
-	וית	記号	1	祖成	(原子比)		平均層厚	1	祖 成	(原子比)		平均層算
			Τi	A4	С	N	(µm)	Τi	A.	С	N	·(µm)
*	1	1	0. 25	0. 75	_	1. 00	19. 5	-	-	-	-	_
発	2	2	0. 50	0. 50	_	1. 00	7. 2	-	_	-	-	_
明	3	3	0. 45	0. 55		1. 00	6. 5	-	-	1	-	-
被	4	4	0. 50	0. 50	-	1. 00	3. 2	-	-		-	_
₹	5	5	0. 55	0. 45	-	1. 00	9. 3	-	-	-	-	-
超	6	6	0. 35	0. 65	0. 20	0. 80	8. 3	-		_	-	<u> </u>
₩.	7	7	0.40	0. 60	0. 50	0. 50	6. 5	-	_	-	-	-
I	8	8	0.50	0. 50	0. 45	0. 55	14. 5	_		_	-	-
具	9	9	0. 55	0. 45	0. 05	0. 95	2. 4	-	-	_	-	

[0014] [A table 3]

A 10	ole 3	 										
					i	E 9	て 被	2	. 用			
#	.SIJ	基体		第	1	R			第	2	· A	
146	**1	記号		祖 成	(原子比)	J	平均層厚	1	姐 炭	(原子比)		平均層厚
			Ti	A &	С	N	(µm)	Ti	A#	С	N	(µm)
本	10	10	0. 30	0. 70	0. 10	0. 90	7. 6	_	-	. –		-
発	11	1	0. 40	0. 60	_	1. 00	9. 3	0. 50	0. 50	_	1. 00	9. 3
明	12	2	0. 30	0. 70	_	1. 00	0. 6	0. 45	0. 55		1. 00	4. 6
被	1 3	3	0. 55	0. 45	-	1. 00	6. 1	0. 50	0. 50	0. 05	0. 95	8. 0
覆	14	4	0. 20	0.80	-	1. 00	6. 6	0. 25	0. 75	0. 15	0. 85	0, 5
担	15	5	0.40	0. 60	0. 20	0. 80	3. 2	0. 30	0. 70	-	1. 00	3. 4
₩.	16	6	0. 35	0. 65	0. 30	0. 70	8. 4	0. 55	0. 45	-	1. 00	0. 5
I	17	7	0. 55	0. 45	0. 2 5	0. 75	1. 6	0. 40	0. 60	0. 10	0. 90	1. 8
具	18	8	0. 50	0. 50	0. 15	0. 85	2. 5	0. 50	0. 50	0.30	0.70	5. 3

[0015] [A table 4]

_	211	回折	角 (20)	(度)	逃げ面重経幅
穏	3 4)	左ピーク	主ピーク	右ピーク	摩 耗 幅
*	1	42.6	43.0	44. 1	0.13
-	2	42.6	43.3	43.7	0.10
発	3	4 2. 8	43.3	43.9	0.09
77	4	4 3. 1	43.7	44. 2	0.15
明	5	43.0	43.6	44. D	0. 12
1 24	6	42.8	43.5	43.9	0.13
被	7	42.9	44.0	44.5	0. 11
150	8	43.2	43.8	44. 3	0.08
72	9	42.5	43.2	43.9	0.10
(2	10	42.6	43.1	43.7	0.09
超	11	43.3	44.0	44.4	0.15
, MEL	1 2	43.0	43.9	44. 3	0.14
硬	1 3	42.8	43.3	440	0. 11
. **	14	42.5	43.0	43.5	0.08
ı	15	43.0	43.7	44.1	0. 15
-	16	42.9	43.6	44.4	0.12
 	17	42.9	43.5	44.0	0.10
_ ~	18	42.6	43.2	43.8	0. 09

[0016] [A table 5]

和	3 9	@ 折	角 (2 8)	(産)	逃げ面庫耗幅
138	נים	左ピーク	主ピーク	右ピーク	(mm)
	1	なし	43.9	なし	0. 25
挺	2	なし	43.3	なし	0, 29
"-	3	なし	43.5	\$t ∪	0.30
	4	なし	43.7	なし	0. 27
来	5	なし、	43.0	なし	0.33
	6	なし	44.0	なし	0.45
被	7	なし	42.8	なし	0.33
 _	8	なし	43.2	なし	0.30
覆	9	なし	43.3	なし	0.38
超	10	なし	44. 1	なし	0.40
REI.	11	なし	43.8	なし	0.45
硬	1 2	なし	42.9	なし	0.31
	1 3	なし	43.3	なし	0.34
I	1 4	なし	43.5	なし	0. 35
-	1 5	なし	43.0	なし	0. 41
具	1 6	なし	44.0	なし、	0.40
~	17	なし	43.8	なし	0.38
	1 8	なし	43.6	なし	0.36

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention coated carbide tools 1-18 are the dry type intermittent cutting (milling cutter cut) trials of the alloy steel which all serves as severe conditions, and it is clear from the result shown in tables 2-5 its to demonstrate the abrasion resistance which was conventionally excellent much more as compared with coated carbide tools 1-18. As mentioned above, even if the coated carbide tool of this invention performs intermittent cutting at high speed not to mention the continuation cut and intermittent cutting in the usual conditions, such as steel, it shows the outstanding abrasion resistance, enables the cut over a long period of time, and contributes it to laborsaving and energy-izing of cutting.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the X diffraction pattern of this invention coated carbide tool 2.

Drawing 2 It is drawing showing the X diffraction pattern of a coated carbide tool 2 conventionally.

[Drawing 3] It is approximate account drawing of an arc ion plating system.

[Translation done.].

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] To the front face of a tungsten carbide radical cemented carbide base, they are empirical formula: (Ti1-x Alx) N of arc ion plating formation, and ** (Ti1-x Alx) C1-y Ny (however, by the atomic ratio). The physical vapor deposition of the hard enveloping layer which consists of a double layer which consisted of a monolayer which consisted of either the compound nitride of Ti and aluminum which it has or the compound carbon nitride of Ti and aluminum, or both is carried out by 3-20-micrometer average thickness. x -- 0.3 to 0.7, and y -- 0.5-0.99 -- being shown -- Make it the becoming cutting tool made from surface coating cemented carbide, and by the X diffraction of the above-mentioned cutting tool made from surface coating cemented carbide using Cuk alpha rays as a line source The cutting tool made from surface coating cemented carbide which has the abrasion resistance excellent in the hard enveloping layer characterized by showing the X diffraction pattern of 3 continuation peak configuration of a right-and-left peak where the diffraction peak to which the above-mentioned hard enveloping layer appears in the angle of diffraction within the limits of 42.5 - 44.5 degrees (2theta) stands in a row in the main peak and this.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 硬質被覆層がすぐれた耐摩耗性を有する表面被覆超硬合金製切削工具

(57)【要約】

【課題】 硬質被覆層がすぐれた耐摩耗性を有する表面 被覆超硬合金製切削工具を提供する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 炭化タングステン基超硬合金基体の表面 に、アークイオンプレーティング形成の組成式: (Ti 1-x Alr) Nおよび同(Ti1-x Alr) C1-y Ny (ただし、原子比で、xは0.3~0.7、yは0.5 ~0.99を示す)を有するTiとAlの複合窒化物お よびTiとAlの複合炭窒化物のうちのいずれかで構成 された単層または両方で構成された複層からなる硬質被 覆層を3~20μmの平均層厚で物理蒸着してなる表面 被覆超硬合金製切削工具にして、

Cuk a線を線源として用いた上記表面被覆超硬合金製 切削工具のX線回折で、上記硬質被覆層が、42.5~ 44.5度の範囲内の回折角 (2θ) に現れる回折ピー クが主ピークとこれに連なる左右ピークの3連続ピーク 形状のX線回折パターンを示すことを特徴とする硬質被 **覆層がすぐれた耐摩耗性を有する表面被覆超硬合金製切** 削工具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、硬質被覆層がす 20 ぐれた耐摩耗性を有し、例えば鋼の高速断続切削である 高速フライス切削に用いた場合にもすぐれた耐摩耗性を 発揮し、工具寿命の延命化を可能ならしめる表面被覆超 硬合金製切削工具(以下、被覆超硬工具と云う)に関す るものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、一般に、例えば図1に概略説明図 で示される物理蒸着装置の1種であるアークイオンプレ ーティング装置を用い、ヒータで装置内を、例えば雰囲 気を5~30mtorrの真空として、300~700 30 ℃の温度に加熱した状態で、アノード電極と所定組成を 有するTi-Al合金ターゲットがセットされたカソー ド電極(蒸発源)との間に、電圧:10~50V、電 流:80~100 Aの条件でアーク放電を発生させ、同 時に装置内に反応ガスとして窒素ガス、または窒素ガス とメタンガスを導入し、一方炭化タングステン(以下、 WCで示す) 基超硬合金からなる基体 (以下、超硬基体 と云う) には、-150~-300 Vのバイアス電圧を 印加した条件で、前記超硬基体の表面に、例えば特開昭 62-56565号公報に記載されるように、TiとA 40 1の複合窒化物 [以下、(Ti, A1) Nで示す] およ び複合炭窒化物 [以下、(Ti,Al)CNで示す] の うちのいずれか、あるいは両方で構成された単層または 複層の硬質被覆層を3~20 μmの平均層厚で蒸着する ことにより被覆超硬工具を製造することが知られてい る。また、上記従来被覆超硬工具は、Cuka線を線源 として用いたX線回折で、例えば上記硬質被覆層が (T i, A1) N層である場合、図2に例示されるX線回折 パターンを示し、図示される通り35.5~37.5

度のそれぞれの範囲内の回折角 (2θ) に回折ピークが 現れる[硬質被覆層が(Ti,A1)CN層である場合 も同様な回折パターンを示す]ことも知られている。さ らに、これらの従来被覆超硬工具が、例えば鋼などの連 続切削や断続切削に用いられることも良く知られるとこ ろである。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】一方、近年、切削加工 は、切削機械の高性能化および高出力化と相まって高速 化の傾向にあるが、上記の従来被覆超硬工具において 10 は、これを高速切削、例えば鋼の高速断続切削である高 速フライス切削に用いた場合には、切刃の摩耗進行が著 しく促進されるようになることから、比較的短時間で使 用寿命に至り、省力化およびエネ化の面からも望ましく ないのが現状である。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、本発明者等は、 上述のような観点から、上記の従来被覆超硬工具を構成 する硬質被覆層に着目し、特にこれの耐摩耗性向上を図 るべく研究を行った結果、被覆超硬工具の硬質被覆層を 構成する(Ti, Al) N層および(Ti, Al) CN 層を、上記の通り図3に例示されるアークイオンプレー ティング装置を用いて形成するに際して、Ti-Al合 金ターゲットと共に、Tiターゲットをターゲット面を 同じくして配置し、これら2種のターゲットとアノード 電極間に同時にアーク放電を発生させ、

Ti-Al合金ターゲットのアーク放電電流:80~1 00A(上記の従来条件と同じ)、

Ti-Al合金ターゲットのアーク放電電圧: 10~5 OV(上記の従来条件と同じ)、

Tiターゲットのアーク放電電流:10~40A、 Tiターゲットのアーク放電電圧:10~50V、

反応ガス:窒素ガス、または窒素ガスとメタンガス(上 記の従来条件と同じ)、

雰囲気圧力(真空度):5~30mtorr(上記の従 来条件と同じ)、

雰囲気温度:300~700℃(上記の従来条件と同 じ)、

超硬基体へのバイアス電圧: (-400~-500V) と (-10~30V) の2種類の高低電圧を1~5Hz の周波数で繰り返し印加、とした条件で、組成式:(T ii-x Alx) Nおよび同(Tii-x Alx) Ci-y N y (ただし、原子比で、xは0.3~0.7、yは0. 5~0.99を示す)を満足する(Ti, Al) N層お よび(Ti、A1)CN層を形成すると、この結果の被 覆超硬工具は、Cukα線を線源として用いたX線回折 で、X線回折パターンにおける42.5~44.5度の 範囲内の回折角 (2θ) に現れる回折ピークが、例えば 上記硬質被覆層が(Ti, Al) N層である場合のX線 度、42.5~44.5度、および61.5~64.5 50 回折パターンが図1に例示される通り、主ピークとこれ

に連なる左右ピークの3連続ピーク形状を示すようにな り、これを高速切削、例えば鋼の高速断続切削である高 速フライス切削に用いた場合にも、切刃の摩耗進行が著 しく抑制され、すぐれた耐摩耗性を発揮するようになる という研究結果を得たのである。

【0005】この発明は、上記の研究結果に基づいてな されたものであって、超硬基体の表面に、アークイオン プレーティング形成の組成式: (Ti_{1-x} Al_x) Nお よび同(Ti_{1-x} Al_x) C_{1-y} N_y (ただし、原子比 で、xは0.3~0.7、yは0.5~0.99を示 す)を有する(Ti, Al) N層および(Ti, Al) CN層のうちのいずれか、または両方で構成された単層 または複層からなる硬質被覆層を3~20 μmの平均層 厚で物理蒸着してなる被覆超硬工具にして、Cukα線 を線源として用いた上記被覆超硬工具のX線回折で、上 記硬質被覆層が、42.5~44.5度の範囲内の回折 角 (2θ) に現れる回折ピークが主ピークとこれに連な る左右ピークの3連続ピーク形状のX線回折パターンを 示してなる、硬質被覆層がすぐれた耐摩耗性を有する被 覆超硬工具に特徴を有するものである。

【0006】なお、この発明の被覆超硬工具において、 硬質被覆層を構成する (Ti, Al) Nおよび (Ti, A1) CNにおけるA1はTiCNに対して硬さを高 め、もって耐摩耗性を向上させるために固溶するもので あり、したがって組成式: (Ti1-x Alx) Nおよび 同(Ti1-x Alx) C1-y Ny のx値が0.3未満で は所望の耐摩耗性を確保することができず、一方その値 が0.7を越えると、切刃に欠けやチッピングが発生し 易くなると云う理由によりx値を0.3~0.7 (原子 比)と定めたのである。また、(Ti, Al)CN層に 30 おけるC成分には、硬さを向上させる作用があるので、 (Ti, Al) CN層は上記 (Ti, Al) N層に比し て相対的に高い硬さをもつが、この場合C成分の割合が 0.01未満、すなわちy値が0.99を越えると所定 の硬さ向上効果が得られず、一方C成分の割合が0.5 を越える、すなわちy値が0.5未満になると靭性が急 激に低下するようになることから、y値を0.5~0. 99、望ましくは0.55~0.9と定めた。硬質被覆 層の平均層厚を3~20μmとしたのは、その層厚が3 μm未満では所望のすぐれた耐摩耗性を確保することが 40 できず、一方その層厚が20μmを越えると切刃に欠け やチッピングが発生し易くなると云う理由によるもので あり、望ましくは5~10µmの平均層厚とするのがよ い。さらに、この発明の被覆超硬工具に、これの使用前 および使用後の識別を容易にするために、最表面層とし て黄金色の色調を有する窒化チタン (TiN)層をO. 1~1 µmの平均層厚で蒸着してもよい。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】ついで、この発明の被覆超硬工具* ターゲット:Cu、

*を実施例により具体的に説明する。原料粉末として、い ずれも1~3μmの平均粒径を有するWC粉末、TiC 粉末、ZrC粉末、VC粉末、TaC粉末、NbC粉 末、Cr3 C2 粉末、TiN粉末、TaN粉末、および C o 粉末を用意し、これら原料粉末を、表1に示される 配合組成に配合し、ボールミルで72時間湿式混合し、 乾燥した後、1.5ton/cm²の圧力で圧粉体にプ レス成形し、この圧粉体を真空中、温度:1400℃に 1時間保持の条件で焼結し、焼結後、切刃部分にR: O. 05のホーニング加工を施してISO規格·SPG

N120312のチップ形状をもったWC基超硬合金製 の超硬基体1~10を形成した。

【0008】ついで、これら超硬基体1~10を、アセ トン中で超音波洗浄し、乾燥した状態で、それぞれ図3 に例示される通常のアークイオンプレーティング装置に 装入し、一方カソード電極 (蒸発源) として種々の成分 組成をもったTi-Al合金ターゲットとTiターゲッ トをターゲット面を同じくして装着し、まず、装置内を 排気して1×10-5torrの真空に保持しながら、と - ーターで装置内を500℃に加熱した後、A r ガスを装 置内に導入して1×10⁻³torrのAr雰囲気とし、 この状態で前記超硬基体に-800vのバイアス電圧を 印加して超硬基体表面をArガスボンバート洗浄し、つ いで、

Ti-Al合金ターゲットのアーク放電電流:100

Ti-Al合金ターゲットのアーク放電電圧:25V、 Tiターゲットのアーク放電電流:10A、 Tiターゲットのアーク放電電圧:15V、

反応ガス: 窒素ガス、または窒素ガスとメタンガス、 雰囲気圧力(真空度):30mtorr、 雰囲気温度:450℃、

超硬基体へのバイアス電圧:-450Vと-20Vの高 低電圧を2Hz の周波数で繰り返し印加、とした条件 で、前記超硬基体1~10のそれぞれの表面に、表2、 3に示される組成および平均層厚をもった硬質被覆層を 蒸着することにより本発明被覆超硬工具1~18をそれ ぞれ製造した。

【0009】また、比較の目的で、Tiターゲットを用 いず、かつ超硬基体へのバイアス電圧の印加を-100 V一定とする以外は同一の条件で、上記本発明被覆超硬 工具1~18のそれぞれに対応する組成および平均層厚 (これらは上記本発明被覆超硬工具1~18のそれとほ とんど変わらない結果を示したので、その記載を省略す る)をもった硬質被覆層を蒸着することにより従来被覆 超硬工具1~18をそれぞれ製造した。

【0010】この結果得られた各種の被覆超硬工具につ いて、その硬質被覆層表面を、

ステップ角度: 0.04度、

計数時間: 0.05秒、

管電流:300mA、

受光スリット: 0.2mm、

測定角度(20):20~80度、

の条件でX線回折し、このX線回折で得られたX線回折 パターンにおける42.5~44.5度の範囲内の回折 角 (2θ) に現れる回折ピークを観察し、回折ピークの 回折角 (2θ) を測定した。この結果を表4、5に示し

工具1~18および従来被覆超硬工具1~18につい て、

被削材: JIS·SCM440の角材、

た。

管電圧: 40KV、

発散スリット:1度、

散乱スリット:1度、

*切削速度:300m/min.、

切込み:2mm、

送り:0.3mm/刃、

切削時間:10分、

の条件での合金鋼の乾式断続切削 (フライス切削) 試験 【0011】つぎに、この結果得られた本発明被覆超硬 10 を行ない、切刃の逃げ面摩耗幅を測定した。これらの測 定結果を表4、5に示した。

6

[0012]

【表1】

_			4 4 0000					37.1				
	種	25		·-	2	合	組	成	(1	1 %)		
L	72	<i>4</i> 7	Co	TiC	ZrC	V C	TaC	NЬC	Cr3C2	TiN	TaN	wc
		1	10.5	8	1	#	8	1. 5	_	-	1	践
	超	2	7	-	-	-		-	-	_		丑
'	19	3	5. 7	-	-	1	1. 5	0.5	-	-	-	费
1,	₹	4	5. 7	_	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	푡
'	₹.	5	8. 5	-	0. 5	-	-	-	0.5	~	-	琠
		6	. 9	-	_	1	2. 5	1	-	_	-	23
	•	7	9	8. 5	ı	1	8	3	-	-		聂
1	#	8	1 1	8	-	-	4. 5	-	-	1. 5	-	政
	7F	9	12.5	2	-	_	-	-	-	1	2	践
		10	1 4	-	-	0. 2	-	-	0.8	_	-	且

[0013]

※ ※【表2】

		7									8	
				_		₹.	T					
_	24	基体		第	1	漫			第	2	ı	
推	M	記号	1	a st	原子此)	1	平均程序	1	日 成	(競子比)		平均應用
			Τi	A#	С	И	(µm)	Ti	A.	C	N	(µm)
*	1	1	0. 25	0. 75	-	1. 00	19. 5	-	_	-	_	-
発	2	2	0. 50	0. 50	_	1. 00	7. 2	-	-	_	-	-
明	3	3	0. 45	0. 55	_	1. 00	6. 5	_	-	-	_	-
*	4	4	0. 50	0. 50	-	1. 00	3. 2	-	-	-	-	-
覆	5	5	0. 55	0. 45	-	1. 00	9. 3	-	-	-	_	-
£	6	6	0. 35	0. 65	0. 20	0. 80	8. 3	-	-	-	-	-
æ	7	7	8. 40	0. 60	0. 50	0. 50	6. 5	-	_	-	-	-
ı	8	8	0. 50	0. 50	0. 45	0. 55	14. 5	-	-	_	-	-
	\vdash	\vdash	 						-			1

[0014]

* *【表3】

					ŧ	į į	t · 10		用			
		基件		第	1	7	-		第	2	#	
1	Ħ	記号	1	且 成	(原子比)		平均層厚	1	且 成	(原子比)		平均層厚
			Ti	A#	С	N	(µm)	Ťí	A.£	С	N	(µm)
*	10	10	0. 30	0. 70	0. 10	0. 90	7. 6	-	-	-	-	
発	11	1	0. 40	0. 60	-	1. 00	9. 3	0. 50	D. 50	-	1. 00	9. 3
明	12	2	0. 30	0. 70	-	1. 00	0. 6	0. 45	0. 55	-	1. 00	4. 6
被	13	3	0. 55	0. 45	-	1. 00	6. 1	0. 50	0. 50	0. 05	0. 95	8. 0
æ	14	4	0. 20	0. 80	-	1. 00	6. 6	0. 25	0. 75	0. 15	0. 85	0. 5
超	15	5	0. 40	0. 60	0. 20	0. 80	3. 2	0. 30	0. 70	-	1. 00	3. 4
æ	16	6	0. 35	0. 65	0. 30	0. 70	8. 4	0. 55	0. 45	-	1. 00	0, 5
I	17	7	0. 5.5	0. 45	0. 25	0. 75	1. 6	0. 40	0. 60	0. 10	0. 90	1. 8
具	18	8	0. 50	0. 50	0. 15	0. 85	2. 5	0. 50	0. 50	0. 30	0. 70	5. 3

[0015]

※ ※【表4】

۲.		

88	281	庭 折	角 (28)	(度)	选订值
43	<i>D</i> 4	左ピーク	主ピーク	右ピーク	(m/m)
*	1	42.6	43.0	44. 1	0. 13
•	2	42.6	43.3	43.7	0.10
発	3	42.8	43.3	43.9	0.09
, #E	4	4 3. 1	43.7	44. 2	0. 15
明	5	43. D	43.6	44. D	0. 12
	В	42. B	43.5	43.9	0. 13
**	7	42.9	44.0	44.5	0. 11
-	8	43.2	43.8	44. 3	0. 08
	9	42.5	43.2	43.9	0.10
] -	10	42.6	43.1	43.7	0. 09
超	11	43.3	44.0	44. 4	0. 15
	1 2	43.0	43.9	44. 3	0.14
.	1 3	42.8	43.3	44.0	0, 11
-	1 4	42.5	43. D	43.5	0.08
ı	15	43.0	43.7	44. 1	0. 15
-	16	42.9	43.6	44. 4	0. 12
, P	17	42.9	43.5	44.0	0. 10
	1.8	42.6	43.2	43.8	0. 09

[0016]

* *【表5】

1 1					1
**	39	@ 折	角 (28)	(産)	進げ面原発幅
7	.09	左ピーク	主ピーク	右ピーク	摩耗帽(mm)
	1	なし	43.9	άι	0. 25
旺	2	なし	43.3	Q L	0. 29
(at:	3	なし	43.5	t tl	0.30
来	4	なし	43.7	なし	0. 27
*	5	なし、	43.0	なし	0.33
被	6	なし	44.0	なし	0.45
124	7	なし	42.8	なし	0.33
24	8	なし	43. 2	なし	0.30
1200.	9	なし	43.3	なし	0.38
紐	10	なし	44. 1	なし	0.40
ANA	11	なし	43.8	なし	0.45
罐	1 2	なし	42.9	なし	0.31
_	13	なし	43.3	なし	0.34
I	14	tarb ,	43.5	なし	0. 35
_	1 5	なし	43.0	なし	0. 41
具	16	なし	44.0	なし	0.40
	17	なし	43.8	なし	0.38
	18	なし	43 6	なし、	0.36

[0017]

【発明の効果】表2~5に示される結果から、本発明被 覆超硬工具1~18は、いずれも苛酷な条件となる合金 30 鋼の乾式断続切削(フライス切削)試験で、従来被覆超 硬工具1~18に比して一段とすぐれた耐摩耗性を発揮 することが明らかである。上述のように、この発明の被 覆超硬工具は、鋼などの通常の条件での連続切削や断続 切削は勿論のこと、断続切削を高速で行っても、すぐれ た耐摩耗性を示し、長期に亘っての切削を可能とするも*

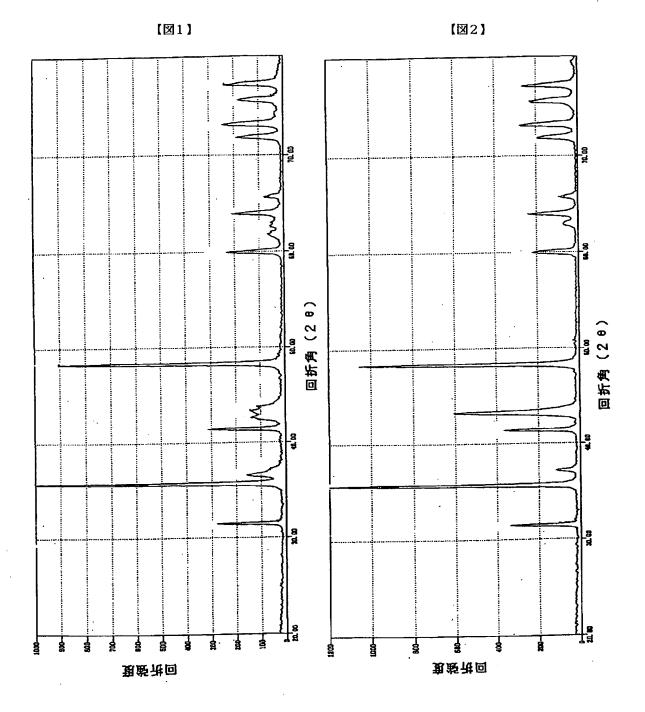
*のであり、切削加工の省力化およびエネ化に寄与するも のである。

30 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明被覆超硬工具2のX線回折パターンを示す図である。

【図2】従来被覆超硬工具2のX線回折パターンを示す 図である。

【図3】アークイオンプレーティング装置の概略説明図である。



【図3】

